WHI P THARBURY VACIOUM DEFAURT THOY WHAT

### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SPICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON BY THE MEAN! on advance.

THE DAIL! HERALD, 2 cents per copy, 37 per annue.

THE WEEKL! HERALD, every Saturday, at 61; cent
app., or 35 per drawn; the European edition, 5 per annue.

app part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Contiship to public posture.

suchude posture LUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor-ess, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be PARTHULARLY REQUESTED TO SPAL ALL LETTERS AND PACK NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We de

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day

Februare XXII......No. 39

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Jack Cade-Inish NEBLOW GARDEN, Broadway-Essenalda-Pongo Ten

DOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-BUNCABACK OF NOTHE MURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, epposite Bond st.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway -CAMILLE-THE FIRM BAULA ERRES THEATRE, 334 Broadway-MART'S

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st,-Italian OFERA-

FABRUE'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-After Son-Gotham, or Daylout and Gasinger. Evening-J

OBO, CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broad DOCKLEY'S SERENABERS, 585 Breadway-Breighan

MEMOHANICS' HALL, 472 Breadway-Nagae Melodin L., By Memorre of the Original Christy's Minstrels.

# Zow York, Monday, February 2, 1857.

The Bond street tragedy continues to be the allsheerbing topic of conversation. The shocking death of Dr. Burdell was spoken of in every circle. The apparent mystery that surrounds the case gives room for many conjectures as to the probable cause for the commission of the horrible assassination Un to the present, however, there does not appea to be any clue whatever, either to the perpetrato the deed or the motive which may have led to the murder. The Coroner continued the investigation yesterday, but the evidence elicited did not tend to criminate any one in connection with a erime which has caused so much horror and dismay n our midst. Messrs. Eckel and Suodgrass, the we gentlemen who boarded in the house, have been committed to the Fifteenth ward station house akhough it does not yet appear that they know any shing concerning the dreadful tragedy. Elsewhere will be found a full and interesting acount of the proceedings before Coroner Connery, as also a description of the house No. 31 Bond street, and a sketch of the life of the accused. The screw steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow on

the 14th ultimo, arrived last evening. The Tempest which left the same place on the 27th December. also arrived vesterday.

Among our foreign extracts this morning will be found some very interesting additional particulars of the Angle-American war in China, with an account of the attack on the forts at Canton by the United States ship Portsmouth and the sloop of war

An interesting account of the installation of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton as Rector of the University of Glasgow, together with his speech, will be found elsewhere. The occasion is stated to have been one of deep interest, and the attendance as immense.

Ar account of an unsuccessful attempt at high way robbery, in open day and in a populous district of the city, will be found elsewhere. Two scoun drels came up to a gentleman while standing at hi own door, and throwing their arms around his neck, attempted to abstract his watch and money. They did not succeed, however. One of the rascals was arrested, but his accomplice escaped.

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, was badly in jured by a fearful accident which took place yester day morning on the Georgia Railroad, and had his broken. About forty passengers were more or less injured, among them two ladies seri-

An investigation has been going on for some time several years ago in Ireland. John Lawler, a soldier stationed at Bedloe's Island, was arrested by the authorities of this city on suspicion of having murdered a young woman named Mary Dunn, at Ratherum, county Antrim, Ireland. The arrest was caused by his own confession, although his guilt was not believed at the time, he being thought demented. In accordance with this impression he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where he has since remained, although now completely recovered from what is believed to have been merely feigned insanity. The investigation has elicited the fact that the murder was really committed, as stated by Lawler, and that be then resided in the locality of its occurrence and was teacher in a workhouse. The confession of the crime is supposed to have been induced by remorse but fearful of the consequences after his arrest he teigned madness. It is probable he will be sent back under the extradition act. Full particulars will be found elsewhere.

Onite an important case to merchants was decided on Friday, in the Supreme Court. The action was brought to test the validity of a sale and delivery of silk goods, which were purchased in October tast at eight per cent off for cash. When a check was de manded for the amount, the purchaser contended that cash meant payment at thirty days, to which the seller demurred, and had the goods seized by the Sheriff after they had been delivered. The seizure was confirmed by the verdict of the jury. The extreme inclemency of the weather Saturday

a measure suspended all out-door business, and and more or less with transactions in all on M. trade. The sales of cotton were conto about 200 a 800 bales based upon middling nds, at 12 c. a 13c., and New Orleans do, at c. The advices from the South generally concur representing a talling off in the receipts, which as imparted greater firmness to holders in the market. Sales of flour were confined to small ots to the local trade, at unchanged prices. In the absence of sales both wheat and corn were nominal. Pork was firmer, with sales of new mess at \$21 25 a \$21 50, closing at the latter figure, and old do, at \$20. The large sales of bacon middles (6,000 boxes) previously noticed, deliverable in New Orleans, were made at 10c. Transact as in sugar were measurably suspended by the The usual monthly statement of stocks will be to nd in another place. No sales of coffee were reported. In freights engagements were light, without charge

THE WAY TO PUT A STOP TO GARROTING. From a paragraph which we publish elsewhere. on garroting in England, it will be seen that every garroter is to be punished by perpetual imprisonment. The New York public will be glad to hear that it has been promptly carried at least two Congressmen-Welch of Connecticut. into effect in this city by Judge Russell. The extent to which garroting has prevailed naturally excited the alarm of all peaceable citizens, so much so that people were almost afraid to venture out after nightfall. Judge Russell, however. by the promptness, decision and severity with which he has visited every offence of the kind, has done more towards the protection of life and property than all the police force of the city. When garroters find out that they cannot escape, and that they have to deal with a Judge who cannot be eluded, they will seek some other field sor the practice of their poculiar vocation.

Central America - The Dallas-Clarend Treaty-What & Our True Policy! Our readers will have perceived from our special Washington despatches that, unpopular as the Dallas Clarendon Central American treaty appears to be among the democracy of the school of "Young America," the prevailing impression is that it will be ratified by the Senate, the Com

mittee on Foreign Relations having reported in

Here the questions recur-What are the object

its faver.

of this treaty, and what shall we gain by it? Its objects seem to be : first, the quiet removal of General Walker from Nicaragua and the complete extinguishment of his plan of a great Anglo-Saxon Central American confederacy "based upon military principles," through this new joint protectorate of England and the United States; secondly, a recognition of the right of eminent domain in the Mosquito King and his Indians to that vast tract of fertile country known as the Mosquito coast : third, a free government to Greytown, under certain commercial restrictions and the neutrality of the Nicuragua Transit route; but, above all, a definite understanding between the high contracting parties in reference to Central American affairs, in lieu of the double

construction stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer

convention. Such seem to be the objects of this new arrangement between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, under the especial auspices of Secretary Marcy; but what we are to gain by this new treaty, in the way of any especial local benefit or national advantage, it may not be so easy to comprehend. Undoubtedly we gain a more distinct agreement with England on the subjects involved, than under the existing treaty, and an abandonment on the part of Clarendon of his peculiar interpretation of the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer concern; but on the other hand, this new treaty embarks us in a dangerous field of enterprise, somewhat inconsistent with the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the affairs of the independent States of this continent, and rather incompatible with our quiet and simple policy heretofore, of avoiding all entangling alliances with foreign

We undertake, in conjunction with England the supreme government of the Central American States, to mark their boundaries, to prescribe their commercial privileges and limitations, to define their duties towards certain Indians, in cluding landed possessions, annuities, &c., and to do various other things which ordinarily may be done only by the supreme authority over a co lony. In fact, if the Central American States had surrendered themselves at discretion, as mere colonial possessions, under the joint possession and protection of England and the United States, we could hardly assume a more self-complacent tone of absolute authority than in this Dallas Claren don treaty. It may be said in this, that Marcy, like Clayton, plumes himself as having achieved a great thing; whereas, if he only knew it, he has been "sold." When the administration of Mr. Fillmore refused to enter into the proposed tripartite arrangement with England and France for insuring to Spain the perpetuation of her sovereignty over the island of Cuba, the refusal was bailed with the universal approval of the American people. Had it been safe, however, to put his hand in the lion's mouth, it is very likely that Mr. Fillmore would have imitated the old fogy servile policy of Mr. Clayton, in adopting this proposed triple alliance for the protection of Cuba against the "manifest destiny" of the United States. He refused because he could do nothing else, in view of the public opinion of the

whole Union. But although there may be very little diffe rence, in principle, between this rejected tripartite treaty for the protection of Cuba, and this Dallas-Clarendon convention for the protection of the Central American States, it is still true cases. In both these cases the policy of England may perhaps be the same—that of arresting the expansion of the political, naval and commercial power of the United States in and around the Gulf of Mexico. Why, then, should the rejection of the Cuban tripartite protocol be a matter of congratulation, even by the United States Senate, while the Dallas-Clarendon compact is accepted, which proposes the same sub stantial guarantees against the supremacy of the United States in Central America?

Let us explain. The Monroe doctrine has be come an obsolete idea. We cannot, at this day, isolate ourselves from the rest of the world as the Chinese have done for centuries past; for even the Chinese must now open their doors. We belong to the family of the great maritime and commercial nations of the earth. Steamships. gold mines, cotton, telegraphs, &c., have blended the interests of all the great maritime nations and thus in the commercial movements of England. France, or the United States, whether in China or Central America, all are affected and it terested. Thus we find the British and American forces co-operating as commercial allies in an actual war upon the refractory Chinese; and thus it may be as much to our commercial advantage as to the advantage of England to enter into the joint protectorate over Central America. Peace -internal peace-is necessary in those countries for the purposes of commerce in both oceans, and if this peace can only be secured through a joint protectorate with Eugland. let it be tried. When we are tired of it, we can abrogate it. But, considering the present world wide commercial aspects of our relations with England, and considering the fact that our New York steamship companies have thrown the golden prize of Nicaragua away, through their foolish rivalries, we conclude that it would be just as well to ratify Jhis Dallas-Clarendon treaty, and bring these Central American squabbles to a close.

This body, it is understood, will complete it investigations and let the public have the resul of them some day this week. Up to this time notwithstanding the attempts of the committee to keep their proceedings a secret, there has leaked through the keyholes and cracks in the wall enough to lead the public to entertain hopes that the committee will not have been appointed in vain. Notices have already been served upon and Gilbert of New York-to the effect that they are accused by credible witnesses of having been milty of corruption, and that they are expected a clear themselves from the charge. It is said a Judge Edwards, the gentleman to whom M. Paine referred when he made the speech who was mainly instrumental in procuring the approximant of the committee, has given an "explanam" which is considered satisfactory. The pure will be glad to have this explanation, as also the stences of the other members

whose purity have in impugned.

It is of course it bossible to say, at this

juncture, whether er no the committee's labors will end in the conviction of any of the criminals. We in New York, before Judge Russell's advent, were quite used to see rogues escape, and we should not be at all shocked to hear that the Congressional rogues enjoyed a similar impunity, for there is no Judge Russell in Congress. Ways and means will not be wanting if the committee desire to let the guilty go free. A severe speech in Congress may be the worst punishment that awaits them.

But eyen with this miserable end to their la bors, the committee would not have lived wholly in vain. The fright has been wholesome. Many a scheme, in imitation of the famous Minnesotathe Woodworth's patent, the Pacific Raijroadhave been precipitately dropped, and got under the table, lest these tremendous committeemen should come to hear of it, and put nupleasant questions to the parties concerned. Many a lobby member who calculated on clearing his twenty-five or thirty thousand net has been obliged to retrench; and has laughed in his sleeve at meeting evidences of Spartan virtue in faces which once were supple enough. Our public lands have been greatly helped by the committee. Instead of millions of acres to speculators, it seems doubtful whether a single one of the host of dishonest bills to give Uncle Sam's land away will be passed at the present session of Congress Of patent extensions we hear little or nothing. Before the committee, it was instructive to notice the sudden enthusiasm with which Congressmen, Senators, lobby members and newspaper correspondents had taken to the study of mechanics and dynamics; now, it seems, the higher branches of political science have resumed their wonted sway. Nor it is likely that this wholesome effect of the Corruption Committee will have worn off before the close of the session

If, on the other hand, the committee should really report—as it has examined—in earnest there is no saying what may not be the effect of the investigation. If we could only have charges of corruption plainly and clearly fastened on members of Congress, or members of the lobbyif we could have them fairly and honestly tried and sentenced, and held up to public contemptthen, indeed, would the names of the members of the committee go down to posterity enshrined in honor. Perhaps to expect so much is utopian. Nobody doubts that there are some members of Congress, and all of the lobby, who are corrupt. Nobody questions but that votes are sold every session. Nobody believes that the committee i corrupt, or that it does not desire to do its duty. Yet, in spite of all these facts, nobody expects that any one will be punished, not even Simonton, who, by his own confession, has been a sort of lobby bribery-broker in Washington for some

Alleged Increase of Crime in New York-Motives of the Recent Complaints Against

the Police. The columns of some of our cotemporaries have lately been devoted to violent attacks upon the police force, in connexion with the garrotings and other nightly outrages committed within their jurisdiction. It is asserted that these offences have increased considerably of late, and that this increase is solely to be attributed to the negligent and inefficient discharge of their duties by the police.

Now, in the wholesale application of charges ike these, we think that decency required that some slight show of evidence should be brough forward to sustain them; otherwise their coincidence with certain movements in Albany to alter the whole character of our city government, and to revolutionize, in particular, the police force, uggests the suspicion that the excitement got up n connexion with these occurrences is purely of a political character. Curious to ascertain how far this idea is well founded, we have taken the trouble to institute an investigation into the facts. and we present in another column the results of

From the evidence thus collected it would appear that there is not only not the slightest foundation for the charges, but that the responsibility of the occurrences on which they are based is entirely due to corrupt influences, which the parties making them are now trying to extend through all the other ramifications of our city government. But first, as regards a question of fact, let us premise that there is no truth in the assertion that there is any considerable increase in the number of these outrages. They are about the same that they usually are at this season, the only difference being in the character of the assaults themselves, the garroting system appearing to have come into as great vogue amongst us as amongst the people of London. If there is any unusual excitement at all on the subject, it is probably owing to the startling and dangerous form which these outrages have as sumed, and certainly efforts should be made to opnose some check to them. We are zorry to inform our readers, however, that if their occurrence is to be arrested, it will not be by the police as . t present constituted. The police are but human creatures, and they cannot effect physical impos sibilities. Their numbers are too limited to enable them to afford to our citizens the amount of protection which is expected of them. It is the habit, in complaining of the inefficiency of ur police, to contrast the results of their guardianship with those of the London force. But in deing this their relative inferiority E point of numbers is never taken into account. Let us just see how the fact stands.

London has a patrol force, exclusive of officers of 6,725 men, with a population (in 1852) of 2,363,141. The whole police force of New York is only 1,100, and from this is to be deducted 167 captains, lieutenants and doormen, and about 200 on detailed duty, leaving for patrol duty only 800 men. Taking our population at 650,000, this would give only one policeman to every 8121 inhabitants, whilst London has one to every 3511. The statement of this disparity in numbers would in itself be sufficient account for the difference in the amount of protection enjoyed by the citizens of London; but to give our readers a clearer idea of the practical effect of this inferiority of strength in our own force, we will add that for a district like the Eighteenth ward, which covers a square half mile of territory, we have only a patrol force. all deductions made, of about thirty men. Hence to each man is allotted a beat of four or five streets, of about a quarter of a mile in length, which our readers will at once see it is physically impossible for him to protect properly. unless indeed he had the ubiquitous qualities of Sir Boyle Roche's famous bird. As garrote robberies and burglaries are only attempted in parties of four or five, so that a couple of the thieves may be detailed to watch the movements of the policeman, it inevitably follows that the latter is pever able to arrive in time at the spot where the robbery is committed. It will be said force; but this the local authorities have no power to do. The number of the police is limited by an act of the Legislature, and since 1850 there has been no increase init, although since that period the area and population of the city have increased more than one-third. It is clear, therefore, that until such an augmentation of the force is made as the exigencies of the public service demand, it is impossible that the body should

be found equal to all its requirements. It is true that the experiment suggested to u by a correspondent might in a measure improve the present state of things and insure greater se curity to our citizens at night. It is recom mended that instead of keeping half the men or duty during the day whilst the other half are sleeping, there should be no street patrols at all before five o'clock in the afternoon. Small bodies of men, however, should be kept at the station houses ready to act if called upon. In this way a third more might be added to the strength of the street patrols at night; and their greater efficiency would be secured by requiring the captains to make periodical rounds, like the field officers of a regularly constituted military force. This, however, is only an expedient to supply, in part, the measure which the necessity of the case demands. It remains to be seen whether it would work satisfactorily as regards the health of the men.

If, however, the other parties in whose hands the conservation of public order is centred, discharged their duties as effectively as the police, there is no doubt that much of the dissatisfaction that is at present expressed would be spared The evil is not so much that offenders escape detection, but that by one corrupt influence or another they are subsequently enabled to evade nunishment. Out of the thousands of arrests yearly made in our city, scarcely one-third are sent before the Grand Jury for indictment With whom does the blame of this laches lie? Certainly not with the police. If our commit ting magistrates are so indifferent to the responsibilities of their position as to allow outside pressure from political sources to sway their decisions, the interests of the citizens must suffer. and the guilty will escape the penalty of their crimes. The facility with which the most notorious offenders escape by these means the legal consequences of their acts, cannot but operate as an encouragement generally to the commission of crime. On the depressing effects of examples like these on the minds of policemen, who find only frowns where they expected approval, and censure where they anticipated reward, it is unnecessary for us to dwell. The tendency of all such influences must be to dishearten and demoralise even the best disciplined body, and the only surprise to us is that under such circumstances our police should be so effective and respectable a force as they are. For the evils of which their accusers complain, those parties have only themselves to blame, for it is the corrupt influences which they have introduced into all the departments of our city government which have wasted profitlessly the public revenues and poisoned the very fountains of justice.

THE LATE PRESTON S. BROOKS-CONGRES-SIONAL MOCKERY AND FLUMMERY .- A Christian missionary among the Feejee Islanders, wholly ignorant of the savage outrage in the United States Senate chamber of May last, on reading the late funeral speeches delivered in both houses of Congress upon the character and public services of Preston S. Brooks, would naturally suppose the deceased to be possessed of the gentleness of a Fenelon, the chivalry of a Bayard the patriotism of a Leonidas, the eloquence of a Cicero, and the statesmanship of a Hamilton. The missionary would exclaim-so young, too, and yet so great! What a loss to his country What a loss to mankind! But who can imagine the astonishment of the innocent missionary, on being subsequently convinced that the only personal act which has given the late Mr. Brooks a public notoriety beyond his Congressional district, was an act of murderous barbarity, disgraceful to himself and to his State, and calculated deeply to disgrace our country, its society and its institutions in the eyes of the whole

world, not excepting the Feejee Islanders? Such are the Egyptian mockeries and mummeries of Congress over dead Congressmen. W find no pleasure in these hypocritical eulogies in honor of the deceased Mr. Brooks. The carry thing which has made him a conspicuous public character-the only thing which overshadowed all other things, with every speaker and every listener of these Congressional glorifications was the very thing which no member of Cor gress, except one, had the moral courage defend or to touch upon as an act of heroism. Singularly enough, the name of the ! member is expressed in the very word that most fitly defines the character of the deed which he was consistent and courageous enough to glorify to the last. There was a savage manliness in this that is refreshing, whatever we may say of a want of prudish delicacy. The moral, howeve of these funeral ovations and orations in memory of Mr. Brooks is a painful one. It is another striking illustration of the demoralizing influences of party politics in these degenerate times. The funeral triumph of Mr. Brooks forcibly reminds us, in fact, of the memorable pageant in New York city to the memory of Bill Poole. He was a shining light among the Know Nothings of our city-they believed that he fell a martyr to what they called his "American principles." His last words were. "I die a true American;" and so he was honored with a funeral display ex ceeding in the popular turn out the reception here of General Jackson, and even of Lafayet: and scarcely excelled by the reception of Kossuth. Yet the death which thus made Bill Poole immortal was brought upon him in a drunken row, and his loss was a gain to the community. Yet he was a partizan hero and a party martyr, and so they covered over the infamy of his acts with the glory of his principles. With regard to Preston S. Brooks, the most

charitable construction we can put upon that assnult in the Senate chamber is that it was done under the murderous excitement of partizan advice and alcohol. We are willing to admit this plea: but we deplore that party demoralization which, in Congress, in the case of a Mr. Snooks or a Mr. Brooks, aspires to emulate our New York glorifications over the illustrious Bill Poole. These are among the most lamentable evidences of that decay in party decencies and public morals which is always the harbinger of national fatalitics. All these party debaucheries, too, may be traced to the greedy and ravenous contention among our politicians, cliques, factions and parties for the public spoils and plunder. Too much of prosperity and riches is productive of luxury, indolence, official corruption and general demoralization and rain. We have the warning of the future in the bistory of the past. There is that the simple remedy for this is to increase the nothing healthy or sound in these honors to Poele or Brooks. They are evidences only of party demoralization and public ruin. Let us have no more of them.

elsewhere a letter from Mr. Strakosch to the editor of another journal, in which the empresario makes the most positive assertion that he manages the Opera "himself alone," as Cæsar conquered Spain, or as Napoleon crossed the Alps. The case is precisely as we have previously stated it. Mr. Strakosch had something to advertise, and he chose those journals having the largest circulation for his purpose. In so doing he only followed the example of other clever business men. The Harpers advertise their newspaper and their magazine-Bonner his Ledger-Stewart his dry goods, almost exclusively in the journals selected by Strakosch, and we never heard their right to do so questioned, even by the small papers who have endeavored to bully Strakosch into giving them a few dollars to sustain their miserable hand-to-mouth existence. Suppose one of these small journals should advise the public not to buy of Stewart because he did not black mail them with his advertisements. How absurd it would seem, and what a curious effect it would have, so far as its limited circulation could have any effect. This course, however, they have pursued with Strakosch, and the result has proved that he was right. All their humbug and vituperation have not taken a dollar from his pocket, and it has probably had rather a beneficial effect than otherwise. The season is already half finished. and has been successful, pecuniarily and artistically, and that in spite of the most terrible weather, which has had a serious effect on all public amusements. The groundless attacks upon Strakosch doubtless caused a great many persons who would otherwise have been indifferent, to give him their sympathy and support, while his own tact has done the rest. He brought forward Mme. de Wilhorst precisely at the right moment, and she achieved an unprecedented success, attracting two splendid houses at the worst season of the year, and in a rôle that had been done to death. While the young prima donna is studying a new rôle, he gives us Parodi in the Favorita," with a strong cast-other operas with a strong combination of artists are in preparation, and the season, which has been exceedingly interesting, promises to be brilliantly successful. Of course the small papers howl more loudly than ever at this position of affairs; but they are like the Chinese, who proposed to frighten the English troops with horrible noises. Strakosch is master of the situation.

MORE OF CABINET MAKING NONSENSE,-Among our latest advices from Washington we are told that the Robert J. Walker clique are becoming impatient at Mr. Buchanan's delay in putting the said Walker at the head of the Treasury; that the Forney influence is brought to bear in favor of Walker-(poor Forney! as if he were in a condition to do anything yet awhile!)—that Forney will certainly be Postmaster General; that Glancy Jones is already appointed to the office; that Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, will be Secretary of State; that Marcy, after all, will be retained, and that the chances are best of all for Hunter, of Virginia. Such is our news from the Washington Cabinet makers. Truly, we fear that they will have to give it up till Mr. Buchanan goes back to Wheatland.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

# BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

Affairs at Washington. MR. BUCHANAN GOING TO WHEATLAND—CABINET RUMORS—THE NEW ORGAN—THE DIFFICULTY WITH VENEZUELA—THE CHAPPEE INDIA RUBBER

Mr. Buchanan will leave here for Wheatland on Tues-

day, if nothing happens. Up to this time every body is in a fog with ref the pressure that has been made upon Mr. Buchanan to put certain gentlemen in the Cabinet. I learn to-day that the friends of Mr. Hunter have withdrawn him from the

ment among the organ men since it has been ascertained that Major Heiss is about to establish another democratic paper here, which may possibly divide up the printing, as the Major has a host of friends in both Houses.

I understand that our government have determined to end an agent clothed with full and ample power to the government of Venezuela, asking indemnity liation of our citizens' property destroyed by that gov-ernment. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and it is abundantly shown that gross outrages were committed upon the persons and property of

The Robert J. Walker wirepullers are getting out of patience at the slow progress they are making towards getting their favorite into the Cabinet. The Forney in luence is brought to bear in return for Walker's letter to Buchanan in favor of Forney for the Post Office Depart ment. It is generally believed that Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, will be offered the State Department.

Efforts will be made to-morrow to bring up the bill ex ending the Chaffee India rubber patent. The scheme has been extensively lobbied, and being considered ready to be sprung any day. Requiring a two-thirds vote, the year and mays will show what representatives have been fluenced to sacrifice important public duties for private individual interest.

OUR NEXT SENATOR IN CONGRESS—DULL DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE—SUPPLY BILL HANGING BY THE GILLS—NO PUBLIC MATTERS TRANSACTED—ATTOR-NEY GENERAL CUSHING ON THE MAINE LAW AND NET GENERAL CUSSIAN LIQUOR GENERALLY, ETC. ALEANY, Jan. 31, 1867.

The friends of Preston King had libe caucus isst night all their own way. Every thing was done decently, parl'amentary and in strict conformity with caucus etiquette. Mr. Hunt's friends only numbered seventeen, all told, though they created a terrible bullabulloo for the last two weeks. The selection of Mr. King will be confirmed by the Legislature on Tuesday, and the universal republican party north of Mason and Dixon, will cordially res need Amen. The Know Nothings, insignificant as they are, hold a caucus on Monday evening, and as the denecests have adjourned theirs until the same time, overtures have been made to unite with the democrate upon Ward Hunt, with the assurance that some h rty Hunt men in the House will unite against Preston King. But this could not defeat him, nor any other stratagem which may be resorted to by a conjunction of Know Nothing and democratic strength. The careous last night adopted a resolution of flattery, offered by Mr. Foot, pledging to Mr. Hunt the best vacancy worthy of his choice which may occur. This is inhended as a mere saive, in order to reconcile him and his friends to the proconcerved defeat just experienced. It was somewhat strguiar, too, that, while passing encomiums upon Mr. Hent and endorsing his political orthodoxy, not a syjiable was ultered in relation to Hamilton Fish, the esst off Senator. It is said instructions were sent from Washington to let Mr. Fish down as castly as persible, as he came to the support of Fremont at the eleventual beginning to the Mr. Fish down as castly as persible, as he came to the support of Fremont at the eleventual beginning of Washington for eix years to come.

Mr. Kiwien, of New York, was the gentiemen who no minated Fernando Wood as Senator, and not Mr. Mulligan, as reported. King. But this could not defeat him, nor any other

minated Fernando Wood as Senator, and not Mr. Mulligan, as reported.

This has been a drowsy, beavy, gloomy Saturday. The storm without, the desertion of the lobby and one third of the members within, rendered matters alothful and disinteresting. A few unimportant level bills were disposed of, and not the least matter of interest occurred ouring the day, except a little incundering in the House on the everlasting Supply bill. The Senate had resioned nearly all the it mas previously stricken out by the House, and inserted several thousand dollars of new matter, principally appropriations to pay exposures in the contested seats of Purson and Sickles. When taken up in the House this morning for agreement to the senate's amendments, hr. Hogchoom (who sapires to the wearing of old Michael Hoffman's gray cost), opposed them with such impossioned elequence and irresistible effect, that all of those amendments were promptly rejected by the

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.-We give

other body. The bit is new is the hands of a counterence of the two houses.

One-third of the seasion has already gone the way all obsolete thirgs, and though professing the greate business sotivity of any of their prodeossors, seith branch has socompished a single matter of public is portance. Neither the great canal matters, railread a fairs, the temperance and license questions, the code equalizing taxation, providing for the completion of the public works, the division of the State into now judicial series and Assembly districts, providing support for the Senate and Assembly districts. neurary or benevotes institutions of the State—indee no public measure, has yet received one moment's com-deration in either branch of this Legislature. The tin will soon arrive when the hundred days will have a pired, when hundreds of worthers bills will be rush through with the accustomed haste of many former se-

through with the scenariome submitted a report, in repi to an inquiry of the House asking his opinion what per tion of the act known as the Maine law, and what statute regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, are, in hopinion, now in lorce? states that the only portion of the Maine law now in force is that part of section twelf which makes it unlawful for any person to become it toxicated, and that there are no other statutes now force regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. I says:

If the Legislature desire free trade in liquor, or a license system, or a probibitory law would it not be well to say so in plain and direct enactments, rather than leave the matter to be determined by a comparison of several apparently conflicting statutes. Those laws which are so plain as to tax the ingenuity of their opponents to evade them, are better than those so obscure as to tax the ingentity of courts to construction.

Such is the deliberate opinion of Attorney Gen Cushing; but whether he is in favor of a strict prot-tory brandy law he does not so enlighten the Legislat Perhaps the resolution of inquiry did not go to

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALRANY, Jan. 31, 1867.
A debate sprung up in the Senate on the bill to tax the premiums earned by foreign insurance companies doing business in the city of New York, for the benefit of the charitable fund of the fire department in that city. In reply to Mr. Noxon, Mr. Sickles made an elaborat argument in support of the bill, embracing the followin

lat. The State bas a right to affix any condition it

1st. The State has a right to affix any condition it pleases to the permission it grants to foreign corporations.

2d. That, though the State may not be able to reach the capital of foreign corporations, it can tax the proceeds of their business actually done within the State.

3d. Experience has shown, since 1840, that a reasonable tax of 2 per cent on the premiums carned by foreign insurance offices in the city does not tend to drive away foreign capital from the business, or to prevent a wholesome competition with the home companies.

4th. That it is right to give the proceeds of the tax to the charitable fund of the fire department, because the pensioners upon that fund are those who have been disabled or killed in protecting the property insured by the companies, among others, upon which this tax is imposed. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a strong vote.

Serious Railroad Accident, &c.

The up Sunday morning train on the Georgia Railroad met with a painful accident about seventeen miles from Augusta. About forty passengers were finjured; among hem Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, who has an arm broken. Two ladies were seriously wounded. Partioulars have not yet been obtained.

The roof and three floors of No. 6 Warren block, in this city, fell in last night. The lower floor was full of wheat Owned by Lewis & Allen. .

The Southern Mall-Munificent Bequest, &c. BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1857.
Our latest mail dates are New Orleans 25th, Savanna 29th, and Charlesson 30th inst. The schooner Woodbine from New York to Brazos, had arrived at Key Wost caking badly.

Moses Sheppard, a rich retired merchant (a Quaker) of this city, died this morning. He has left \$600,000 with which to found an insane asylum.

The Weather in Vermont. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 31, 1967. The snow storm here has been very severe, and hos drifted badly, causing much delay to the Northern rail-

Markets.

New Ordeans, Jan. 30, 1857.

The Arabia's advices had no effect upon our cotton market, and prices are unchanged Sales to-day, 6,000 bales; sales of the week, 06,000 bales; receipts of the week, 29,000 bales; 7372,000 bales. Coffice (Rio), 10c a 10½c. a 10½c. for prime. Sales of the week, 9,500 bags; receipts of the week, 6,500 bags.

The Advertiser's market circular reports receipts of otton for the week, 16,000 bales against 23,000 bales, ame week lass year. Sales of the week, 22,000 bales, teck on hand, 193,000 bales; increased receipts, 17,000 bales. Middling quoted 12c.

The New York Pliots.

The Pilot Commissioners, underwriters and pilots have one more just and fair to all parties. The following is their petition:-

TO THE HOROGANLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSESSING OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

The undersigned, pilets of the port of New York, by the way of Sandy Hook, respectfully petition that the following amendments to the act passed June 28, 1883, providing for the licensing and government of pilots, which amendments are now before your honorable bodies, may be passed :—

which amendments are now before your honorable bodies, may be passed —
Section 17. For every day of detention in the harbor of
an outward bound vessel, after the services of a pilot
have been required and givon, except said detention shall
be caused by such adverse winds and weather that the
vessel cannot get to soo; and for every day of detention
of an inward bound vessel by ice, longer than two days
for passage from sea to whar; three dollars shall be
added to the pilotage. If any pilot shall be detained at
Quarantine, or elsewhere, by the Health Officer, for being
or having been on board a sickly vessel as pilot, the
master, owner or agent, or consignee of such vessel
shall pay to such pilot all necessary expenses of living,
and three dollars per day for each and every day of such
detention.

master, owner or agent, or comignee of such vessel shall pay to such pilot all necessary expenses of Hving, and three dollars per day for each and every day of such detention.

Sec. 21. For services rendered by pilots in moving or transporting vessels in the harbor of Now York, the following snall be the fees:

For moving from North to East river, or the terso, if a 74 gun ship, \$20; if a frigate, \$15; if a sloop of war, \$10; if a merobant vessel, \$5, except such vessel shall have arrived from sea, or is ready for and bound to sea on the day such services for transportation are rendered; but if the services are rendered the rendered; such payment shall be made. For moving any vessel from Quarantine to the city of New York, one quarter of the sum that would be due for the inward pilotage of such vessel. For hauling any vessel from the river to a wharf, or from a wharf into the river, \$3, except on the day of arrival or departure of such vessel.

Sec. \$9. No master of a vessel under 150 tons burthen, belonging to a citizen of the United States, and licensed and employed in the coasing trade, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be required to employ a licensed pilot; but in case the rerrices of a pilot shall have been given, the pilot shall be entitled to the rate established by this act. If the master of say vessel above 156 and not exceeding 300 tans burthen, and owned by a citizen of the United States, and salling under a coasting license to or from the port of New York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be desirous of piloting his own vessel, he shall first obtain a license for such purpose from the Commissioners of Pilots, who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same, if such master shall, after an examination but shall be entitled to the rease of return to foreign vessels and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels railing under register, bound to or from the port of New York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a license hall be not exceeding allow one of refusal to take such pilot, and all vesse

This application has been misunderstood by one or two

correspondents in Albany. If they will take the trouble to refer to the present law and to the amendments proposed they will find that they are wrong in every partie ular. All vessels are now required to take pilots. The amendments exempts vessels under three hundred tons. The charges in bay for transporting, detention, &c , under the present law are allowed in all cases. The amand ments make restrictions. There is now no charge for half pilotage. The law is asked for by the commissioners and naderwriters, and not objected to by the pilots, al though most of the features are opposed to their interests. The only clause in favor of the pilots is that requiring a vessel to take the first pilot speaking her. The pilots have been subjected to a fine of 850 for not boarding smail vestels, when a larger one was in right. They therefore merely ask that the law should not be entirely one sided—that captains of vessels as well as pilots should be placed on a par on this point.